

July 2012

2012 Schedule of Meetings:

2012: Mar. 7th, Apr. 4th, May 9TH, June 6th, July 4th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 5th, Oct. 3rd, Nov. 7th, and Dec. 5th. No meetings Jan.-Feb.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m., meeting starts 8 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2K0.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

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South Wellington
Coin Society

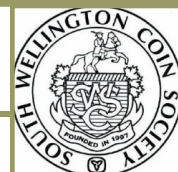


The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 15, Issue 5

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 2012**



President's Message

Our next meeting is July 4th, 2012! Many of our members may have family and friends visiting for vacation, and we encourage you to bring them out to a meeting. In fact, all members are urged during their summer adventures to seek opportunities to invite guests to one of our meetings, who knows how many new members we could have by September if we all take up this challenge?

If you get a chance to travel West in early July, you could reach Calgary for 10 fun action filled days to celebrate the **Calgary Stampede's 100th Anniversary**, **Calgary Numismatic Society Annual Coin Show**, and the **RCNA Annual Convention** — 3 events rolled into one park in Calgary!!

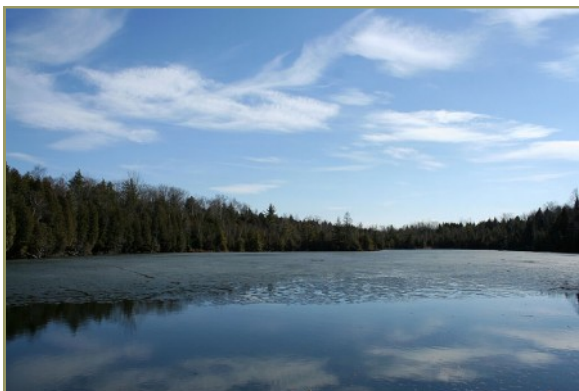
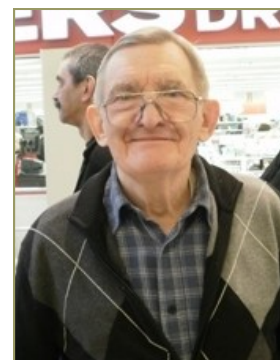
If you would like to do an education presentation at one of our upcoming meetings please see me to arrange. We also welcome displays at our meetings. **Lowell** welcomes consignments for our monthly auctions too! Check out our new Executive on page 2 of this newsletter.



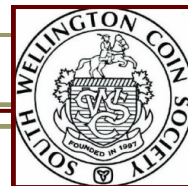
Cheers! *John*

Sifting Droppings!?!

Our July meeting educational presentation will be "**Sifting Through the Droppings of Civilization's Past**" by **Mel Brown**. **Mel** has been actively engaged, literally "in the field" discovering, archiving and retrieving artifacts from the aboriginal settlements near his home in the Niagara Escarpment near Milton (such as Milton's re-constructed Wendat Village near Crawford Lake, a meromictic lake). **Mel** will discuss the events that lead up to a site being declared a bona fide archeological find and the techniques used to carefully dissect the layers of history that have built up during its time of habitation.



The Wellington Circular



2012-2013 Executive



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Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:
Gord Tarzwell and Club Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:
Mel Brown

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Lowell Wierstra
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Auction Runner:
Ryan Zmija

Articles of the upcoming newsletters are due to the Editor by no later than the 15th of the current month.

Advertising space will be accommodated where space is available.

Highlights of Last Meeting

Membership Draw: Anton took home \$20! Our next meeting is July so the draw will be for \$5. This draw is eligible for “dues paid up” members present at the meeting.

Door Prize Winners:
Winners were Eddie, Linda,

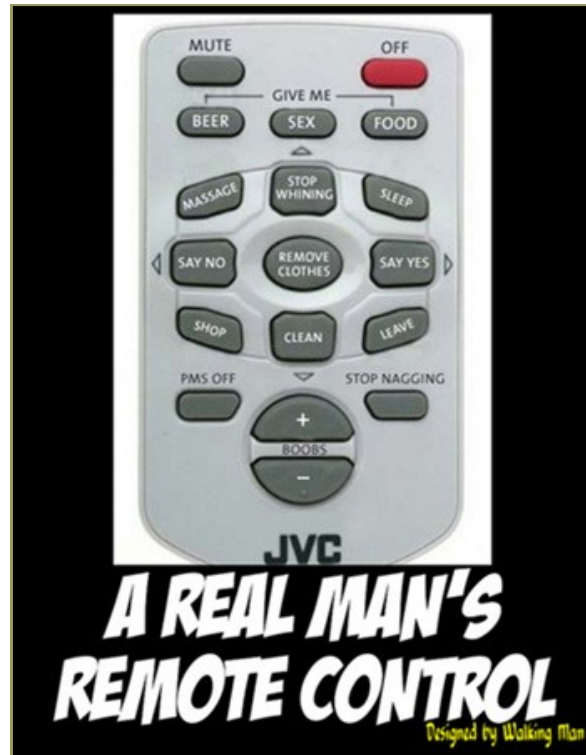
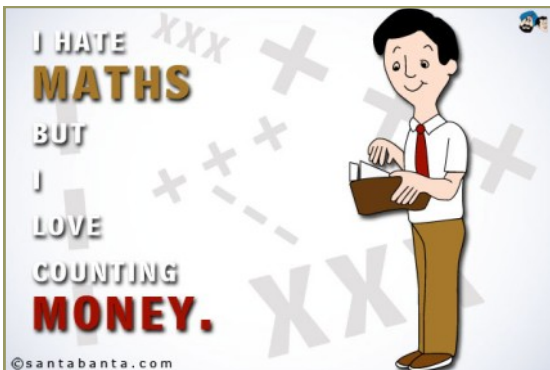
Ray, Mel, Gary, Peter, John, Lowell and Robin. Donations for door prizes always welcomed.

King Arthur's Treasure: Charlie won 90 items which he plans on donating to the kids at our next show. Tickets cost one Canadian dollar each or five foreign

coins.

Our Speaker / Education: Pizza was served, and info on education portion delivered was not available at time of publication.

Auction: Once again a success! Consignments welcomed, contact Lowell!



Popular “Happy Father’s Day” gift!

SWCS NEW EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015

President: **John Semedo**
Vice-President / Archivist: **Scott Douglas**
Past-President: **Mike Hollingshead**
Secretary: **Robin Semedo**
Treasurer: **Len Kuenzig**
Auction Chairman / Club Medals: **Lowell Wierstra**
Show Chairman: **Mike Hollingshead**
Hospitality: **Mel Brown**
Directors: **All of the above.**
Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija**

1985-1986 Mexican Onza



Wikipedia for Education Purposes: A Mexican feline identified as an onza by cryptozoologists first appears in Aztec texts. Volume 13 of the Florentine Codex, a compilation of Aztec customs, beliefs and natural history, describes the *cuiclamiztli*, which it says to resemble a cougar but to be far more aggressive. Christopher Columbus sent a letter from Mexico to the Spanish kings, describing a remarkable animal: "A marksman killed a beast like a cat, but pretty much longer and with a human-like face. He pierced it with an arrow ... Nevertheless, it was so wild that he had to cut a foreleg and a rear leg from it. When a boar saw the beast, it got the creeps ... In spite of that, the huge cat was dying ... It immediately attacked the boar, sur-

rounded his snout with his tail and strongly pressed it. Then with the foreleg that was left, it strangled it." When the conquistadores arrived in Mexico from Spain, they were shown the great zoo of the emperor Montezuma. One of the Spaniards, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, said that the zoo contained "tigers (jaguars) and lions (cougars) of two kinds, one of which resembled the wolf". After the Spaniards settled in Mexico, the animal was seen more often, and they gave it the name *onza*. "It is not as timid as the [cougar]", wrote a Jesuit priest, Father Ignaz Pfefferkorn, in 1757, "and he who ventures to attack it must be well on his guard". Another missionary, Father Johann Baegert, wrote that an "onza dared to invade my neighbor's mission when I was visiting, and attacked a 14-year-old boy in broad daylight ... A few years ago another killed the strongest and most respected soldier" in the area. It is very likely that mentions of the onza in Spanish documents from the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries refer, not to any cryptid animal, or even to the feline known as onza in 20th-century Sinaloa as most cryptozoologists think, but to the well-known jaguarundi. Ordinary jaguarundis are called *onza* in most Mexican states. The onza was first produced in 1949 as a medallic issue featuring a coin press on the obverse and a balance scales on the reverse. Onzas of this design were produced in 1949 and again in 1978, 1979, and 1980. The libertad featuring the winged angel of victory has been produced since 1982. A completely new design was introduced in 1996. The reverse was redesigned in 2000 to feature a modern Mexican Eagle within a circle of obsolete versions.



Mexico 1978-1980 Onza
33.625 Gramos .925 fine
(42mm)



1985 Mexico Onza One Troy Ounce .999
Silver in Brilliant Uncirculated condition.



1986 Mexico Libertad
One Onza .999 Fine



Past Presidents:

2010-2012

Mike Hollingshead

2008-2009

Mike Hollingshead

2006-2007

Mike Hollingshead

Art Stephenson –dates?

Bob Zmija –dates?

Scott Douglas –dates?

Founding-1997

?

If you know the dates served by Past Presidents please let your Editor know.



Member of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association



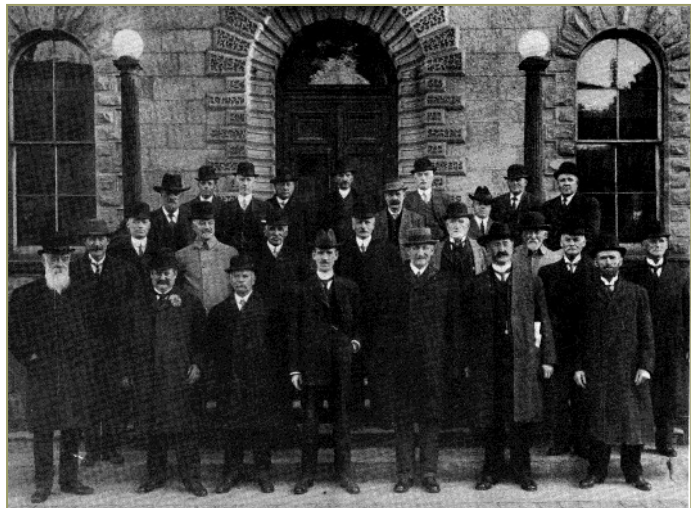
Member of the Ontario Numismatic Association



Ontario Provincial Winter Fair by Scott E. Douglas

Did you know.....that one of the largest agricultural fairs, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was held in Guelph, Ontario from 1900-1939?

When the Ontario Provincial Exhibition began in 1846 it was largely made up of livestock and agricultural implements on display for the rural farm communities. The Provincial exhibition was mainly held in the larger towns and cities such as Hamilton, Toronto, London and Kingston and continued on a rotating basis until 1879 when Toronto separated to have its own fair. In 1879 Toronto called their fair the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The word 'Industrial' had been added to the title to reflect a changing world, a world that craved to see exhibits of newly manufactured goods along with new and improved agricultural wonders.



Members of the Guelph Fat Stock Club in front of City Hall in 1910. City Hall building was beside the Winter Fair building.

After 1879 Guelph was included in the provincial rotation for 2 exhibitions in 1884 and 1886. When the Ontario Provincial Exhibition ceased to exist in 1889 the city of Guelph would host what became known as the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show from 1890-1896. These shows were so successful that Guelph was chosen as the permanent home. With the backing of the Ontario Agricultural College and the promise of a new building to house the fair the Ontario Fat Stock Show changed it's name to the Provincial Winter Fair and held it's first show in December 1900. The Guelph Provincial Winter Fair was so successful that even when challenged by the national formation of the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto in 1922 Guelph would carry on until the Guelph Winter Fair building was used as a barracks in World War II in October 1939. When the war was over this classic winter event was not revived.



Bronze uniface medal
19.5 mm

Right: Gold and Silver medals with ribbon.

The reverse is blank except for the maker mark of Thomas Wibby of Toronto.



Scott writes for *CCN*, *RCNA CN Journal*, *ONA*, *Ontario Numismatist*, and our club newsletter *Did You Know...*”.

We appreciate his valuable contribution.

Contact **Scott** at:

scott.douglas@sympatico.ca



Learn more about the Light and Heat Commissioners of Guelph and the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair (from Editor's research) on the next 3 pages.

Mike Hollingshead raised the question in regard to the medal on the previous page in the DYK article, “Wonder what the Superintendent Light and Heat was trying to pass himself off as with that badge!?!?” Used strictly for educational purposes, excerpts from these sources “Guelph: A People’s Heritage 1827-2002 by Hilary Stead” and “The Meeting of the City and the Country: The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1900-1940 by Sonya Marion Goldberg” were used for this article. So this got your Editor’s curiosity, and here’s what the outcome was:

Guelph’s gas and electricity distribution system began in 1866 when the first coal oil street lights were lit. It was a private initiative and would remain in private hands when coal oil was replaced by gas and the Guelph Gas Company installed pipes under city streets in exchange for providing free gas to light street lamps and public buildings. In 1903, the Guelph Light and Heat Commission was created and the city purchased what was now known as the Guelph Light and Power Company for \$155,000. Gas was generated by a steam engine at the gas works on Surrey Street by a water wheel at Allan’s dam until power became available from the generating station at Niagara Falls in 1908. Emissions from coal-powered factories dropped as they switched to electricity. The Board, Management and Staff of Guelph Hydro Inc. have served the residents and businesses in the City for 109 years. In 1907, the City created the Board of Light and Heat Commissioners. Also in 1907, local community leaders Mayor George Sleeman, John Newstead, Samuel Carter and John Lyon joined Sir Adam Beck to champion the development of electricity transmission from Niagara Falls. Guelph joined 13 other municipalities as the pioneers in the first contracts that resulted in the creation of the provincial utility that became Ontario Hydro. In 1921 Ontario Hydro operated Guelph’s electric streetcars.

One of the most influential business leaders in Guelph after 1900 was James Walter Lyon, owner of the World Publishing Company. Lyon made a name for himself by buying large tracts of land in St. Patrick’s Ward and giving portions to industries as an incentive to set up shop in Guelph. He generated profits by selling surrounding lots to workers to build homes, a plan so successful it precipitated a public health crisis from uncontrolled sewage which contaminated the water supply. After the city responded by tapping into the new water source in Arkell, Lyon attracted three more major industries to his subdivision, the International Malleable Iron Company (IMICO), the Guelph Stove Company and the Dominion Linens Company. Other large companies established in this ear were the Guelph Paper Box Company, the Callandar Foundry on Crimea Street and the Dalyte Electric Company on the Allan’s Mill site which manufactured light bulbs.

The Board of Light and Heat Commissioners, which included the Mayor, managed the electrical division of Guelph Light and Power starting in 1907. By the end of the First World War the utility was known as the Board of Light and Heat Commissioners of City of Guelph and was serving 18,000 customers. The Commissioners had focused on expansion of lines and new sources of generating power. It was in 1967 that the Board of Light and Heat Commissioners of the City of Guelph changed its operating name to Guelph Hydro. It was during this time that the underground services made their debut in Guelph first in new subdivisions and then eventually downtown.



The Guelph Fat Stock Club was responsible for the establishment of the Provincial Winter Fair in Guelph. COURTESY OF GUELPH MUSEUMS

Guelph now had paved streets, a new train station, an impressive new library, improved public utilities and large banks at St. George’s Square. It was a time of enormous industrial growth, but Guelph never lost its connection to agriculture and rural life and still promoted itself as the livestock capital of Canada. At the turn of the century, after lobbying by the Guelph Fat Stock Club, the city was chosen as the site for the Provincial Winter Fair and each year would showcase the best of Ontario’s farmers. Today, many believe the fair was eventually replaced by the Royal Winter Fair, but the latter was a national exhibition established in Toronto in 1922. The prestige of the Guelph fair fell after 1922, but the provincial fair continued to be held annually until 1938. In 1922, Guelph’s growing reputation as a centre for rural and agricultural studies was enhanced when the Ontario Veterinary College, founded in 1862, moved from Toronto to Guelph. The move, direct by OVC principal Charles “Shotgun Charlie” McGilvray, marked a shift in veterinary medicine. It had been an equine empire, devoted to the care and study of the beast that throughout history was the unchallenged transporter of people and their belongings. McGilvray recognized what many of his colleagues were

unwilling to admit — that the horse was on the way out. More importantly, he saw that veterinarians in the future would forge a much stronger alliance with agriculture in protecting the health of livestock and the food supply.

The oldest park in Guelph is the 32-acre Exhibition Park developed in 1871 as site for the agricultural society’s annual fall fair. The Guelph Central Exhibition was held in an octagonal fair building and on the grounds of the fenced park. In 1881 Ontario created the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association which established a provincial winter fair with true agricultural objectives in mind. In December 1883 the first provincial winter fair was held at the Commercial Hotel stables in Toronto. The fair showcased competitions in cattle, sheep and swine and although it was a modest event with low visitor interest, Ontario’s winter agricultural fair had officially begun. Five years later, in 1886, Guelph hosted the fair for the first time.

Over the next seventeen years the fair rotated among Toronto, Guelph, Woodstock, Brantford and London. Guelph sought to keep it in its city and was successful monopolizing it until 1938 the last fair as a result of the buildings and grounds being needed in 1939 for the World War II efforts (storage and military barracks). The fair was not revived following the end of the war in 1945. The fair building was renovated in 1948 and was replaced by an ice arena, the Memorial Gardens, until its demolition in 2006. It was the Guelph Fat Stock Club (amalgamation of several provincial dairy, sheep, swine and poultry associations and the Experimental Union) that was the most instrumental in convincing Agricultural and Arts Association that the fair should be hosted in Guelph permanently. In the summer of 1900 construction for the new fair building began in Guelph. Situated downtown on the Market Square, the 40,000 square foot building was within walking distance of the train station, hotels, downtown shops and restaurants. At the time of the construction, the fair building was equipped with the latest agricultural and educational technology, including a judging ring, lecture hall, killing room, poultry elevator and facilities to house exhibiting animals. From the perspective of rural reformers, this building represented the arrival of modern agriculture. To the city, it meant the acquisition of an event of provincial standings.

Between 1900 and 1939 thousands of men, women and children traveled to the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair (OPWF) held annually in early December in Guelph, Ontario. This was Ontario's ONLY winter fair during this decade. Farm families, government officials, agricultural organizations and urban residents from the province's farms, villages, towns and cities came together to compete, discuss and learn about agriculture. The fairgrounds acted not solely as an agricultural environment, but concomitantly addressed the city's financial, political, social and moral concerns.

The establishment of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (built on 550 acres previously owned by F. W. Stowne) just outside Guelph, in 1874, also helped to solidify the centre's agricultural reputation. The college expanded by offering courses in fieldwork, dairy husbandry, botany, entomology, bacteriology, physical and chemical sciences, horticulture, forestry, poultry, mechanics, domestic science and nature study. By the turn of the century, agricultural education and reform were important facets of Guelph's distinct urban character. Ontario's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, elected representatives of Ontario's prominent agricultural associations, and representatives from the Guelph City Council and Wellington County Council were in charge of the fair. The Deputy Minister served as the liaison between the fair and the province's Department of Agriculture. Guelph and the Board of Directors relied on the Department of Agriculture not only for financial support, but also for permission for the fair to remain in Guelph and simply to exist at all. This did not mean that the board's leadership was superficial or solely entrenched in government and urban interests. The fair's leadership represented the livelihood of many of Ontario's farming communities. While five of its members directly served the interests of the city, county and government, the majority of board members represented diverse areas of agriculture and different regions of Ontario and this included several superintendents.

In 1901 Guelph's population of 11,496 was still larger than Kitchener's, and by 1911 both cities' populations sat at 15,000. In 1903 the Macdonald Institute, a school of domestic science for rural women was established on the Ontario Agricultural College campus, yet again strengthening Guelph's position as a centre of agricultural education. After the Ontario Veterinary College transferred to Guelph, within the same period, local agricultural organizations such as the Wellington County Junior Farmers' Improvement Association played an important role in providing educational and social activities and demonstrated the importance of agricultural education at the grass-roots level within the region.

Each year, the preparations for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair began quietly in the City of Guelph. In the weeks before the fair, officials congregated in the city. The fair secretary and his staff opened their temporary office at City Hall and were soon busy organizing the entry lists, announcing judge selections, printing fair tickets, receiving acceptances from invited guests and organizing fair functions. Within days of the big show, ticket sales commenced and advertisement for the fair, entry lists and train specials were placed in the Guelph, Wellington County and Toronto newspapers. The City Clerk's office prepared for the coming event by opening a reception bureau to accommodate visitors. Once hotel rooms were filled, city staff turned their attention to finding alternative accommodations for newly arriving visitors. The bureau published daily requests in local papers asking Guelph's residents to accept exhibitors and spectators in their homes. Local organizations associated with the fair such as the Guelph Poultry Association met to finalize the menu, entertainment, speakers and invitees for the annual poultry banquet.



The Provincial Winter Fair Building was built in 1900 after lobbying by the Guelph Fat Stock Club. The fair ended when the building was taken over by the military during the Second World War. The facade of the old fair building was discovered in 2000 under the siding of Memorial Gardens. PRIVATE COLLECTION

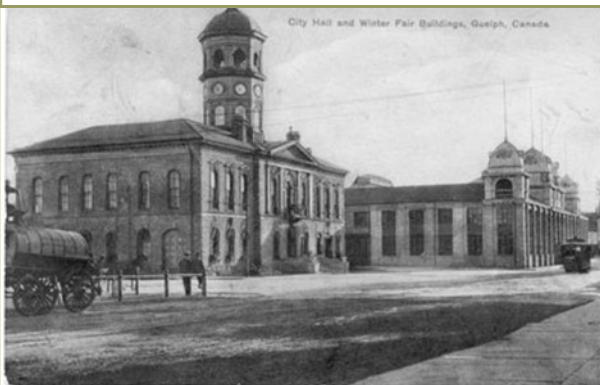
In the days before the fair, workmen cleaned, repaired, decorated and furnished the fair buildings. The cooling and killing rooms, lecture halls and the animal quarters were made “spick and span by a gang of cleaners”. During the two or three days prior to opening, the fair building on Carden Street was quickly transformed from an empty market building to an expression of agricultural pride. New lights were installed, the fires were lit, the steam pipes were tested, defective pipes were repaired and leaks were cocked. The building was filled with the sounds of the hammer and the saw as carpenters erected and repaired pens, coops and stables in the cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and horse department. In the judging ring workmen laid a fresh, crisp layer of tanbark and did any necessary repairs on the stands. The building was doused with a fresh coat of white paint, and red, white and blue bunting. Long flowing streamers and flags were added to create a mixture of artistic flair and patriotism. Within just a few days, the “sombre looking interior took on a gala appearance”.

The day before the fair was a “scene of bustle and rush” as exhibitors and their stock arrived and fair staff and workmen hurried to get each animal in place. The day began early, when nearby residents on Carden Street were awakened by the rattling of freight trains, the crowing of roosters, the cracking of hens, the bellowing of bulls and the mooing of cows. Throughout the day, each incoming passenger train brought stockmen, visitors and agricultural association delegates. The express cars and freight trains were “filled to the roof” with poultry, cattle, sheep and swine. The arrival of prize-winning exhibits from the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto and the Chicago International Stock Show generated excitement among officials and judges. The fair buildings “throbbed with activity” as animals and agricultural products were unloaded at the stations, brought to the rear of the fair building and placed in their proper locations.

Finding a place for each animal, however, was much like a giant jig-saw puzzle as animals were shifted around to make room for new arrivals. Often organizers were forced to house animals in other departments or shift entire classes of stock to various corners of the fair building. As each available space was occupied, organizers extended the building through makeshift tents and used nearby hotel stables. Hired men worked well into the night cataloguing and manoeuvring late arrivals. By morning almost all the animals were in their places.

Over the past twenty-four hours, hundreds of carloads filled with stock worth hundreds of thousands of dollars had arrived. Thus on the morning of opening day the buildings were a “hive of activity”. Sleek horses were given a final rubdown before entering the ring. Sheep and swine protested loudly as their exhibitors prepped them for competition. Beef cattle received the final touches before being given the critical eye by judges. Dairy cattle were given one last feeding before the milking test began. Seed and grain exhibitors made any necessary final alteration to their wheat, barley, clover, grass, corn, potato, and apply displays. All the while, officials scurried through the building making sure everything was in order. Then at 8 o’clock in the morning the fair opened and it was proudly stated, “All is now ready; everyone is interested; the judges, the spectators, the cattle, the poultry, all wait the word. Sound the gone, fling open the doors and cry Welcome!”, and the OPWF once again commenced.

1911 - City Hall with the extended Winter Fair Building beside it with \$25,000 received from the province as a result of the success of the fair. Photos courtesy of the Guelph Public Library Archives, City Hall and Winter Fair Buildings, 1911



The Wellington Circular

1995 Mir-Shuttle 2-coin Commemorative Set



1995 Set contains a \$50 Marshall Islands 1oz Fine Silver Coin and a \$5 Marshall Island Cupronickel Coin.



The *Mir* Docking Module, positioned in *Atlantis*'s payload bay on STS-74, ready to be docked to *Kristall*

Wikipedia for Education Purposes: Phase One of the Shuttle–Mir Program began on February 3, 1994, with the launch of Space Shuttle *Discovery* on its 18th mission, STS-60. The eight-day mission was the first shuttle flight of that year, the first flight of a Russian Cosmonaut, Sergei Krikalev, aboard the American shuttle, and marked the start of increased cooperation in space for the two nations, 37 years after the Space Race began. Part of an international agreement on human space flight, the mission was the second flight of the Spacehab pressurized module and marked the hundredth "Getaway Special" payload to fly in space. The primary payload for the mission was the Wake Shield Facility (or WSF), a device designed to generate new semiconductor films for advanced electronics. The WSF was flown at the end of *Discovery*'s robotic arm over the course of the flight. During the mission, the astronauts aboard *Discovery* also carried out various experiments aboard the Spacehab module in the Orbiter's payload bay, and took part in a live bi-directional audio and downlink video hookup between themselves and the three Cosmonauts on board *Mir*, Valeri Polyakov, Viktor Afanasyev and Yuri Usachev (flying *Mir* expeditions LD-4 and EO-15).

1995 began with the launch of the Space Shuttle *Discovery* on February 3. *Discovery*'s mission, STS-63, was the second Space Shuttle flight in the program and the first flight of the shuttle with a female pilot, Eileen Collins. Referred to as the "near-Mir" mission, the eight-day flight saw the first rendezvous of a Space Shuttle with *Mir*, as Russian Cosmonaut Vladimir Titov and the rest of *Discovery*'s crew approached within 37 feet (11 m) of *Mir*. Following the rendezvous, Collins performed a flyaround of the station. The mission, a dress rehearsal for the first docked mission in the program, STS-71, also carried out testing of various techniques and pieces of equipment that would be used during the docking missions that followed.

Five weeks after *Discovery*'s flight, the March 14 launch of Soyuz TM-21 carried expedition EO-18 to *Mir*. The crew consisted of Cosmonauts Vladimir Dezhurov and Gennady Strekalov and NASA Astronaut Norman Thagard, who became the first American to fly into space aboard the Soyuz spacecraft. During the course of their 115 day expedition, the *Spektr* science module (which served as living and working space for American astronauts) was launched aboard a Proton rocket and docked to *Mir*. *Spektr* carried more than 1,500 pounds (680 kg) of research equipment from America and other nations. The expedition's crew returned to Earth aboard Space Shuttle *Atlantis* following the first Shuttle–*Mir* docking during mission STS-71.

The primary objectives of STS-71, launched on June 27, called for the Space Shuttle *Atlantis* to rendezvous and perform the first docking between an American Space Shuttle and the station. On June 29, *Atlantis* successfully docked with *Mir*, becoming the

first US spacecraft to dock with a Russian spacecraft since the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in 1975. *Atlantis* delivered Cosmonauts Anatoly Solovyev and Nikolai Budarin, who would form the expedition EO-19 crew, and retrieved Astronaut Norman Thagard and Cosmonauts Vladimir Dezhurov and Gennady Strekalov of the expedition EO-18 crew. *Atlantis* also carried out on-orbit joint US-Russian life sciences investigations aboard a Spacelab module and performed a logistical resupply of the station.

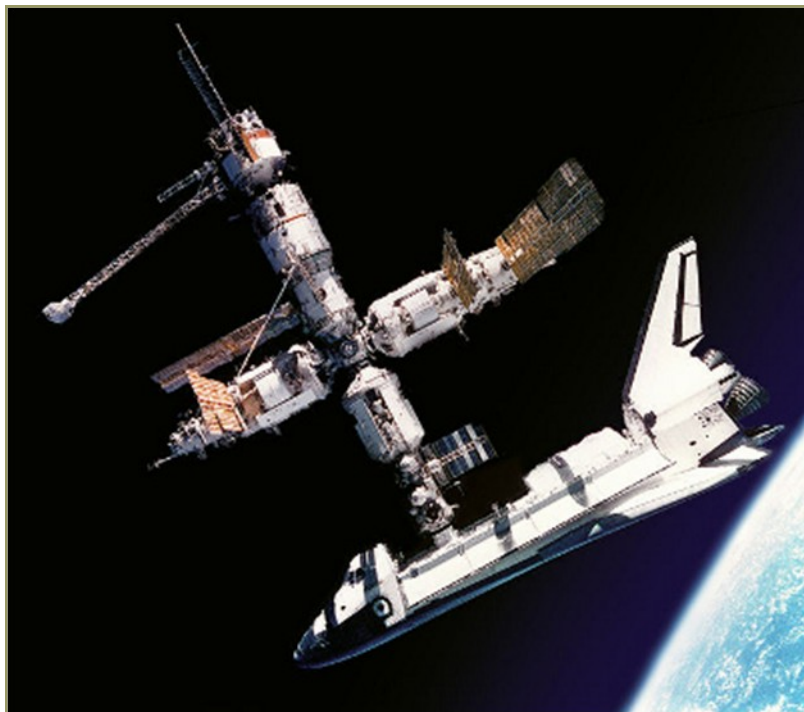
The final Shuttle flight of 1995, STS-74, began with the November 12 launch of Space Shuttle *Atlantis*, and delivered the Russian-built Docking Module to *Mir*, along with a new pair of solar arrays and other hardware upgrades for the station. The Docking Module was designed to provide more clearance for Shuttles in order to prevent any collisions with *Mir*'s solar arrays during docking, a problem which had been overcome during STS-71 by relocating the station's *Kristall* module to a different location on the station. The module, attached to *Kristall*'s docking port, prevented the need for this procedure on further missions. During the course of the flight, nearly 1,000 pounds (450 kg) of water were transferred to *Mir* and experiment samples including blood, urine and saliva were moved to *Atlantis* for return to Earth.

The Shuttle-*Mir* Program was a collaborative space program between Russia and the United States, which involved American Space Shuttles visiting the Russian space station *Mir*, Russian cosmonauts flying on the shuttle and an American astronaut flying aboard a Soyuz spacecraft to engage in long-duration expeditions aboard *Mir*.

The project, sometimes called "Phase One", was intended to allow the United States to learn from Russian experience with long-duration spaceflight and to foster a spirit of cooperation between the two nations and their space agencies, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roskosmos). The project helped to prepare the way for further cooperative space ventures; specifically, "Phase Two" of the joint project, the construction of the International Space Station (ISS). The program was announced in 1993, the first mission started in 1994 and the project continued until its scheduled completion in 1998. Eleven Space Shuttle missions, a joint Soyuz flight and almost 1000 cumulative days in space for American astronauts occurred over the course of seven long-duration expeditions.

During the four-year program, many firsts in spaceflight were achieved by the two nations, including the first American astronaut to launch aboard a Soyuz spacecraft, the largest spacecraft ever to have been assembled at that time in history, and the first American spacewalk using a Russian Orlan spacesuit.

The program was marred by various concerns, notably the safety of *Mir* following a fire and a collision, financial issues with the cash-strapped Russian Space Program and worries from astronauts about the attitudes of the program administrators. Nevertheless, a large amount of science, expertise in space station construction and knowledge in working in a cooperative space venture was gained from the combined operations, allowing the construction of the ISS to proceed much more smoothly than would have otherwise been the case.



The Wellington Circular

Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War



Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War National Headquarters



This is a fraternal, benevolent, patriotic and historical society of the male descendants of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service of the American Civil War (1861-1865). Founded by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on November 12, 1881, as the "Sons of Veterans of the United States," the order is dedicated to the principles of "*Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty*," the principles of the GAR. It was chartered and incorporated by an act of Congress in 1954. The last surviving member of the GAR, Albert Woolson, died in 1956 at the venerable age of 109 years. Comrade Woolson deeded all of the records, property and traditions of the GAR to the SUVCW in 1954, as per the wishes of the GAR at its last encampment held in Indianapolis, Indiana in August 1949. The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) adopted its present name in 1925. The order still exists today, with 6,300 Brothers organized in 209 Camps (lodges) in 25 Departments (state organizations) governed by a Commandery-in-Chief (national organization). It was officially recognized by the GAR as being the legal heir and representative of the GAR, its traditions and aims. As such, the order uses the GAR's traditions and rituals for the conducting of camp meetings and the initiation of new members, as well as the Masonic blackball system of voting on the admission of applicants for membership. The order publishes *The Banner* as its official magazine. The SUVCW also accepts non-hereditary members who have no relatives who served in the Union armed forces during the American Civil War as Associate Members. The SUVCW's uniformed military branch is called the Sons of Veterans Reserve, garbed in Union Army blue uniforms and Civil War-era weapons, and serves as an honor guard for parades and patriotic observances. The SUVCW enjoys warm relations with the other Allied Orders of the GAR: Auxiliary to the SUVCW, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the GAR, and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War. The order has an auxiliary called the Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, founded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1883 as the Ladies Aid Society. Its membership is open to female descendants ages 12 and older of members of the SUVCW. It too is dedicated to the principles of "*Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty*," and adopted its present title in 1944. It is open to female descendants of Union veterans, and wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of SUVCW members. It is organized in Auxiliaries (chapters), Departments (State organizations) and a National Encampment.

Antique GAR civil war veteran's medallion and ribbon. It is from the Silver Anniversary of the GAR, and is from Detroit, Michigan from Aug 4-10th, 1891. The top brass medal shows the crossed guns with a shield in the center. The medal features the profiles of 2 men. It says B.F. Stephenson, Founder, W.G. Veazey, Comr. in Chief on one side, and the back side of the medal shows the GAR Eagle, flag ribbon and star logo in the center, and says Fraternity Charity Loyalty, 1861-1865 on it (has hole). G.A.R. watch fob. 1 1/2" in diameter medallion with raised portraits of B. F. Stephenson, G.A.R. Founder along with W.G. Veazey, "Com. In Chief." "Fraternity, Loyalty, Charity - 1861-1865" is detailed on verso. Can assume this dates to about 1890 when Colonel Wheelock Graves Veazey, one of the founders of the organization, assumed command. Veazey served in the Civil War 1861-3, being promoted to Colonel of the 16th Vermont Volunteer Infantry in October 1862. He earned the Medal of Honor at Gettysburg when during Pickett's Charge he "Rapidly assembled his regiment and charged the enemy's flank; charged the front under heavy fire, and charged and destroyed a Confederate brigade, all this with new troops in their first battle." A small 1837 dime (heavily rubbed) is likewise affixed to the 15" silver braided chain. Medal has typical age/pitting.





Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

For more Numismatic Events, check out the Canadian Coin News Link at: <http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>

JULY 15, Ancaster: Ancaster Collectibles Extravaganza, Marritt Hall, on the new Ancaster Fairgrounds, 630 Trinity Rd. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Admission \$4 per person, children under 12 admitted for free when accompanied by an adult. Featuring coins, paper money, tokens, old and new die cast toys, action figures, comics, vinyl records, music memorabilia, sports and non-sport cards, sports memorabilia, movie and television memorabilia and a wide variety of pop culture collectibles. For more information contact Ian Ward, telephone 519-426-8875, email toyshow@kwic.com. Website: <http://www.ancastertoyshow.blogspot.com>.

JULY 18 - 22, Calgary: The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Convention, The Calgary Westin Hotel, 320 4th Ave. SW, telephone 1-800-937-8461. Hours: Thurs. educational symposium and set-up. Fri. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sun 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$5, juniors free, includes pass for re-entry on Sunday. Dealers from across North America and displays. Lots of youth activities to enjoy. Official auctioneer: The Canadian Numismatic Company. Sponsor/Affiliate: The Royal Canadian Numismatic Association and Calgary Numismatic Society. For more information contact James A. Williston, Convention and Bourse Chairman, telephone 403-461-2663, email jawilliston@shaw.ca. Website: <http://www.rcna.ca>.

AUG. 12, Paris: SWON, 139 Silver St. at the convention centre Paris Fairgrounds. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3 includes a ticket on the gold coin draw, more than 50 tables of coins, paper money, gold and silver bullion, militaria, jewelry, watches and more. Food and drinks available at show. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ted's Collectables Inc. For more information contact Ted Bailey, telephone 519-442-3474 or 1-866-747-2646, email tedscollectables@bellnet.ca.

AUG. 26, Woodstock: Woodstock 23rd Annual Coin Show, Community Complex, corner of Finkle and Parkinson roads. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$1, free for children. Buy, sell, evaluate coins and paper money. Snack bar, hourly draws, free parking. For more information contact John Tuffnail, telephone 519-537-5914.

SEPT. 9, Brampton: Brampton Coin Show, Century Gardens Recreation Centre, 340 Vodden Rd. E. Buy, sell, trade and appraise at more than 40 tables of dealers, featuring coins, medals, tokens, paper money, trade dollars, militaria. Children's table. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Admission \$3, under 14 free. Free parking. Funds raised for children's charities. Sponsor/Affiliate: B&W Coins & Tokens and the Brampton Rotary Club. For more information contact B&W Coins & Tokens, Willard Burton telephone 905-450-2870, email b_and_w@sympatico.ca.

SEPT. 15 - 16, Cambridge: TL Coin Show, Cambridge Conference Centre, 700 Hespeler Rd. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Admission \$4, students and seniors \$2, under 12 free. Free parking, draw for gold coin. For more information contact Linda Robinson, telephone 289-235-9288, email lindarobinson@cogeco.ca; or Tom Kennedy, telephone 519-271-8825. Website: <http://www.tlcoinshow.com>.

SEPT. 23, London: 20th Annual Coin Show, Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd., just off 401. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information contact Ted Leitch, telephone 519-472-9679.

SEPT. 28 - 29, Toronto: Toronto Coin Expo, The Bram & Bluma Appel Salon located at the Toronto Reference Library, 2nd Floor, 789 Yonge St. Bourse hours: Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sat. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Canada's premium coin, bank note and collectible show. More than 30 dealers in attendance. Partnering with numismatic auction house Geoffrey Bell Auctions. Auction Sept. 28. For more information contact Jared Stapleton, email torontocoinexpo@gamil.ca, telephone 647-403-7334.



**CANADIAN
COIN NEWS**



Growing Pains

It is always wonderful to have other members step up and try a volunteer role in a club. With the changes however, sometimes there are growing pains as folks struggle to put a consistent and supporting club system in place. This newsletter may contain some inaccuracies in terms of the details of last meeting, the executive and auction, as there were different opinions on what the outcomes were, and there were technical e-mailing capabilities' struggles.

Our sincere apologies if any confusion arise as you refer to this newsletter. Hopefully will iron out the bugs by the next issue!

If you take any pictures at any club meeting or event, would you kindly email them in jpg form to the Editor. Much appreciation!



Let the Bidding Begin! Here's Auction List for July 4th, 2012

ITEM #	LOT "C"	YEAR	COUNTRY	DENOM.	DETAIL	CAT.PRICE	START PRICE
1		1947	FRANCE	5 FRANC		150	20
				(This coin could fetch over \$200 in the right place)			
2		1946	FRANCE	10 GRANC	LONG LEAVES	30	5
3					FOUR MEDALS		1
4					FOUR MEDALS		1
5				7 WOODEN CONVENTION CARDS		2	1
6				FIVE MEDALS		2	1
7		1942	CAN	1 CENT		2	1
8		1983	CAN	1 CENT	PROOF	15	7
9	1949 J		GERMANY	10 PFENN		3	1
10		2005	CAN	50 CENT	P.L.	9	4
11		1968	CAN	10 CENT	MS60	5	2
12		1989	CAN	50 CENT	PROOF	15	7
13		1972	CAN	1 CENT	CLIP		1
14		1971	CAN	1 CENT	MS64	8	2
15		2000	CAN	5 CENT	INCOMPLETE SET		3
16		1971			2 WOODEN QUARTERS		1
17					4 WOODS		1
18					3 WOODEN NICKELS		1
19					6 WOODS		2
20					5 WOODS		2
21		2005	CAN	ROLL OF V NICKELS			3
22		1993	CAN	ROLL OF V NICKELS			3
23		1993	CAN	ROLL OF DIMES			6
24		1992	CAN	ROLL OF CENTS			1
25		1995	CAN	ROLL OF CENTS			1
26		1837	CAN	PRECONFEDERATION			3
27		1837	CAN	VICTORIA-HANOVER MEDAL			3
28			CAN	SET OF NICKELS-INCOMPLETE		100	50
29		1979	CAN	1 CENT	MS65	8	4
30		1968	CAN	1 CENT	PLATED	2	1
31		1968	CAN	1 DOLLAR	MS63	6	3
32		1980	CAN	1 DOLLAR	MS63	10	5
33		1989	CAN	1 DOLLAR	LOON PROOF	20	10
34		1992	CAN	1 DOLLAR	LOON MS60	4	2
35		1965	CAN	50 CENT	SILVER	10	5
36		1964	CAN	25 CENT	SILVER	20	10
37		1967	CAN	25 CENT	SILVER	20	10
38		1995	GERMANY	3 COINS			1
39		1995	GERMANY	(3) 2PFENN	A.D.F.		1
40		1948	CAN	SET OF CENTS- VARIOUS		20	10